

APPARATUS FOR EXPRESSING MILK

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3 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

4 This invention relates to apparatus for extracting natural milk, and more
5 particularly, to breast pumps which are convenient and comfortable to use.

6 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

7 Pumps for expressing milk from breasts are well-known. One known breast
8 pump is disclosed in Whittlestone U.S. Patent No. 4,607,596.

9 The Whittlestone patent discloses a breast pump having two milk collectors
10 connected to a pump which applies both a vacuum and pulsating pressure to the breasts
11 to extract milk. The pulsating pressure massages the breast to stimulate milk production,
12 and the vacuum secures the milk collectors to the breasts and helps draw the milk and
13 collect it. However, the vacuum at the two collectors can only be adjusted at the pump,
14 and cannot be individually adjusted. This can create discomfort for the user if one breast
15 is more sensitive than the other, or responds to stimulation differently than the other.
16 Thus, there is a need for breast pumps having individual control of two collectors, which
17 is more comfortable for the user.

7 In the Whittlestone device, milk from the two collectors is commonly drawn
8 into a first collection vessel, and then a second collection vessel. The milk is drawn
9 through vacuum lines, though, which makes cleaning difficult. Moreover, the milk
10 collecting vessels are reusable, and require frequent and thorough cleaning. Accordingly,
11 there is a need for breast pumps which are more sanitary and easier to clean than the
12 Whittlestone device.

13 The Whittleson patent discloses a breast cup having a housing, a relatively
14 soft inner ring or donut, and a flexible liner. The liner wraps around the outlet of the cup,
15 and a bung is inserted into the cup outlet to pass the vacuum and milk. At the inlet side,
16 the liner is simply folded over the outside of the housing. This design has limitations.
17 The liner is not accurately aligned and reliably sealed on the inlet side, so moisture and
18 other contaminants can get inside the liner, which is undesirable. At the outlet, the liner
19 can collapse around the entire breast, including the tip of the nipple, which can be
20 uncomfortable and can cause unnecessary trauma. Accordingly, there is a need for breast
21 pumps having cups which better fix the liner to the housing. There is also a need for

1 breast pump cups which protect at least the end of the nipple from discomfort due to
2 pulsating pressure.

3 The breast pump disclosed in the Whittlestone patent is a diaphragm pump
4 operated by an electric motor. Rotation of the motor shaft is translated into back and
5 forth action by a somewhat large and cumbersome linkage which moves the diaphragm.
6 This adds not only size but weight to the pump, as well. This is a problem because
7 storage and portability are desirable to breast pump users. Thus, there is a need for breast
8 pumps which are lighter and smaller than known devices.

9 Accordingly, one object of this invention is to provide new and improved
10 apparatus for extracting milk from breasts.

11 Another object is to provide new and improved breast pumps which are
12 more convenient and comfortable to use.

13 Another object is to provide new and improved breast pumps having
14 collectors with individual vacuum adjustments for each collector, and at least one vacuum
15 release.

16 Still a further object is to provide new and improved breast pumps which
17 are more sanitary, easy to clean and easy to disassemble and assemble.

18 Another object is to provide new and improved breast pumps which are
19 more comfortable to use.

20 Yet another object is to provide new and improved breast pumps which are
21 relatively light, compact and portable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A device for expressing milk from one or both breasts has at least one milk collector and a pump. Preferably, the device has first and second collectors (also called expressors), so that both breasts can be milked simultaneously. Each expressor has a cup assembly which fits on the breast, a pulsation port to which a supply of pressurized pulsating air is connected, and a vacuum port to which a vacuum supply is connected. The pulsating air and vacuum are created by the pump. In use, pulsating air massages the breast and stimulates milk production, while the vacuum secures the collector on the breast and helps express the milk from the breast.

A vacuum adjustment is provided on each collector, and a vacuum release is provided on one, and preferably each collector. In this manner, the vacuum can be individually adjusted, and easily released.

The collectors also include a cap and manifold which direct the vacuum and pressure, a cup assembly which is preferably press fit onto the manifold, a collection vessel secured to the bottom of the manifold, and a one-way check valve or the like between the manifold and the collection vessel. After passing through the vacuum adjustment, the vacuum is directed through the cap and manifold, collection vessel and cup assembly so that the milk is drawn into the collector with little or no milk entering the vacuum lines to the pump. A filter may be provided for extra isolation of the vacuum pump and vacuum lines, if desired.

1 The cup assembly includes a bell housing, a relatively soft donut shaped
2 pad, and a flexible liner, preferably made of silicone. The liner is secured to the inlet side
3 of the cup assembly by a locking type of attachment, and extends around the bottom or
4 lower end of the case, where it is secured by another locking press fit configuration.

5 The bottom end of the case fits into a receptacle in the manifold. The
6 receptacle has a boss which extends into the cup assembly by a desired distance. This
7 boss prevents the liner from collapsing around the end of the nipple during use.

8 The collector can be easily disassembled and cleaned in a dishwasher or the
9 like, by removing the collection vessel and using or storing the milk, removing the cap
10 and vacuum adjustment/release valve, and then removing the cup assembly. The cup
11 assembly can be cleaned without removing the liner, if desired, or the liner can be
12 removed and cleaned separately, or replaced. A cleaning cap can be placed over the air
13 pulsation port of the cup assembly when the cup assembly is cleaned in its assembled
14 condition, to prevent water from entering the space between the liner and the case.

15 The manifold, cap and valve can also be washed. The cup assembly can be
16 easily reassembled after cleaning by reinserting the cup assembly in the manifold, re-
17 attaching the cap to the manifold and cup assembly, and securing another collection
18 vessel to the bottom of the manifold, with the check valve.

19 The pump includes a movable diaphragm in a chamber. The diaphragm is
20 oscillated back and forth by a linear actuator motor such as a stepper motor. The motor
21 preferably has a shaft which does not rotate, but moves back and forth axially. The shaft

1 of the motor is directly or nearly directly linked to the diaphragm, which eliminates
2 complex and cumbersome linkage components, reducing the size and weight of the pump.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

4 The above mentioned and other features of this invention and the manner
5 of obtaining them will become more apparent, and the invention itself will be best
6 understood with reference to the following description of an embodiment of the invention
7 taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

8 Fig. 1 is a partially cut-away perspective view of apparatus made in
9 accordance with the principles of this invention;

10 Fig. 2 is a milk collector used in the apparatus of Fig. 1, shown in cross-
11 section;

12 Fig. 3 is a top view of the milk collector of Fig. 2, taken along lines 3-3 in
13 Fig. 2;

14 8 Fig. 4 is an exploded view of a cup assembly used in the collector of Fig.
15 2;

Fig. 5 is an exploded view of the collector of Fig. 2;

17 Fig. 6 is a cut-away view of the collector of Fig. 2, showing the liner in a
18 collapsed condition;

19 Fig. 7 is a cut-away view of a vacuum adjustment/release assembly in the
20 collector of Fig. 2;

Fig. 8 is a cut-away view of an alternate embodiment of the pump used in the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is a block diagram of a control system for the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Figs. 10 and 11 are diagrams of an alternate embodiment of the diaphragm lump in the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the collecting vessel flow-through bag;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of the annular ring of Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is an exploded perspective view of the flow-through bag connection mechanism; and

Fig. 15 is a cross-sectional side view of the flow-through bag as an integral unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to Fig. 1, apparatus 10 is provided for expressing milk from one breast, or from two breasts simultaneously. The apparatus 10 includes a first collector or expressor 12 and a second expressor 14. A pump 16 is connected to both expressors 12, 14 through vacuum lines 18, 20, and air pressure lines 22, 24.

The pump 16 creates a vacuum which engages the breasts, and contributes to drawing the milk from the breasts. The pump also creates pressure pulsation around the areola and some or all of the nipple, as will be seen. The pump 16 can be powered by line voltage, a battery, manually or the like.

1 The expressors 12, 14 are shown in greater detail in Figs. 2 and 3. Each
2 expressor includes a manifold 26, a cup assembly 28 which fits over a breast, a cap 30,
3 a vacuum adjustment release valve assembly 32, a collection vessel 34 and a valve 36.
4 The collection vessel can be a bottle made of plastic-like material or the like, or a bag, as
5 will be seen, as can be oriented at an obtuse angle with respect to the cup assembly, as
6 shown.

7 The manifold 26 includes an opening 38 which is preferably threaded, so
8 that a collection vessel such as a plastic milk bottle can be threadedly secured to the
9 manifold 26, with the valve 36. The valve 36 is preferably a one-way check valve such
10 as a duck bill valve or the like.

11 A vacuum enters the expressor through a vacuum port 40 in the assembly
12 32. After passing through a port 42 in the cap 30, the vacuum enters a vacuum path in the
13 manifold 26 through an opening 44 in the top of the manifold. The vacuum is drawn
14 through an internal orifice 46 to the opening 38, which is beneath the port 42 and the cup
15 assembly 28. The vacuum tends to close the valve 36, which prevents a substantial
16 buildup of vacuum in the collection vessel 34.

17 The vacuum is drawn from the opening 38 to a cup assembly opening or
18 milk outlet port 48 through a channel 50. When milk is drawn from the breast, the milk
19 passes through the channel 50 under the force created by the vacuum, but most of the
20 milk drops into the valve 36 through the force of gravity, and does not enter the orifice
21 46. When sufficient milk collects in the valve 36, the weight of the milk forces the valve

1 open, which releases the milk into the collection vessel 34. In this manner, the milk is
2 collected without contaminating the vacuum lines 18, 20 (Fig. 1).

3 The cup assembly 28 has an milk inlet port 52 in addition to the outlet port
4 48. The components of the cup assembly 28 include a bell housing 54, a donut shaped
5 pad 56, and a flexible liner 58, shown disassembled in Fig. 4. The cup assembly 28 also
6 has an air pressure pulsation port 60 which allows air to enter a space 62 between the case
7 bell housing 54 and the liner 58.

8 The cup assembly 28 is assembled by placing the donut shaped pad 56 in
9 the housing 54 as shown, and does not need further securement. The pad 56 is preferably
10 made of a suitable foam material which is sized to fit snugly in the housing 54. However,
11 the pad 56 can be easily removed by placing a finger through the opening in the ring and
12 pulling the ring out.

13 The liner 58 is installed in the cup assembly 28 by securing an end 63 to the
14 liner 58 in a groove 64 formed in the housing 54 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4). The end 63 and
15 groove 64 are shaped to provide locking press fit type of securement.

16 The liner 58 extends from the groove 64 over and around the pad 56 and
17 inside of the housing 54 to a bottom end 66 of the housing 54. An end 68 of the liner 58
18 is inserted into a groove 70 near the end 68 for securement in a press fit fashion. The
19 liner 58 can be any suitable shape, including the shape shown in Fig. 2, which includes
20 a relatively narrow section 72 near the inlet opening 52, and a wider section 74 between
21 the section 72 and the outlet end 48 of the cup assembly 28. This shape places more

1 pressure around the areola region of the breast, while placing less pressure on the nipple
2 itself.

3 By sealing the liner to the case at both ends, the assembly can be washed
4 without taking the liner off, if a cleaning cap 75 is placed over the pressure inlet 45 (Fig.
5 4).

6 The cup assembly 28 can be press fit into a circular groove 76 in the
7 manifold 26, seen in Fig. 5. The groove 76 is formed by an outside wall 78 and an inside
8 boss 80. The boss 80 can extend outwardly as far as desired, and can be any suitable
9 shape, such as circular, triangular, square, rectangular, elliptical, hexagonal, etc. Since
10 the boss 80 is hollow and prevents the liner 43 from collapsing under outside air
11 pressure, the boss 80 protects any part of the nipple which is inside the boss from pressure
12 when the liner is collapsed, as seen in Fig. 6.

13 The cap 30 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5) includes an air pressure/pulsation channel 82,
14 which extends from an air pressure inlet 84 in the assembly 32 to the port 60. The cap
15 30 can be press fit over the manifold opening 44 and the cup assembly air
16 pressure/pulsation port 60, and can be easily removed. When installed, the cap 30 further
17 secures the cup assembly in the manifold, but both the cap and the manifold can be
18 removed without tools for cleaning purposes. The cap itself can be easily cleaned in a
19 dishwasher or the like by removing the vacuum adjustment/release assembly 32, if
20 desired, which is preferably press fit into the cap 30. The cap may have a filter (not
21 shown) to further prevent liquids or the like from entering the vacuum lines and the pump.

1 The vacuum adjustment assembly 32 includes a housing 86, a thumbwheel
2 88, a pin 90, and a cap 92, shown in Fig. 7. The thumbwheel 88 has threads 94 which
3 adjustably secure the thumbwheel 88 in an orifice 96 in the housing 86. A threaded insert
4 97 can be secured in the orifice 96 for this purpose. An O-ring 98 maintains the vacuum
5 in the line 40.

6 An end 100 of the pin 28 at least partially enters the vacuum port 40 to
7 regulate the vacuum. The vacuum to the expressors is cut off when the end 100 is pressed
8 against a valve seat 101.

9 The cap 92 is secured to the pin 90 by adhesive or the like. The pin 90 is
10 preferably biased away from the port 40 by a spring 102, which presses the cap 92 away
11 from the thumbwheel 88 and normally opens the vacuum port 40 when the pin 90 is
12 released. The port 40 is opened to a desired extent by turning the thumbwheel 88 until
13 a suitable vacuum level is set. A mylar or other suitable gasket 103 between the end 100
14 and the thumbwheel 88 prevents undesired loss of vacuum through the assembly 32.

15 The spring 102 allows the pin 90 to be pressed down so that it releases the
16 vacuum in the cup assemblies 28 when the seal created by the gasket 103 is broken. The
17 vacuum at both expressors 12, 14 can be released by pressing the vacuum release on one
18 or both of the expressors.

19 Referring again to Fig. 1, the pump 16 has two halves 104, 106 secured
20 together by screws or the like 108 to form a chamber 110. The screws 108 also secure
21 a movable diaphragm 112 in place. The diaphragm 112 divides the chamber 110 into two
22 halves 110a, 110b.

1 The diaphragm 112 is oscillated in a back and forth manner by a motor 114.

2 The motor can be secured to the housing by bolts 116 or the like.

3 The motor 114 can be a stepper motor, which is one form of a linear
4 actuator, which has a shaft 118. The shaft 118 moves in and out of the motor 114 in the
5 axial direction without rotation. The shaft 118 is threaded, and is moved by a rotating
6 threaded ring 120, which is similar to a nut. Rotation of the ring 120 moves the shaft 118
7 linearly. In this manner, the shaft 118 can move the diaphragm 112 back and forth
8 essentially directly, without large, complex linkages.

9 The distal end of the shaft 118 can be guided by an opening 122 in an end
10 cap 124. The end cap 124 is secured by bolts 126.

11 The pump 16 also has vacuum outlets 128, 130 in the chamber 110, on
12 opposite sides of the diaphragm 112. The vacuum lines 18, 20 are connected to the
13 vacuum outlets 128, 130 through a common vacuum line 132, which accesses the lines
14 18, 20 equally and simultaneously through a port 134. Check valves such as duck bill
15 valves 136, 138 control the vacuum and pumping operation, and exhaust valves 140, 142
16 release the pressure created in the chamber halves 110a, 110b by the movement of the
17 diaphragm 112. However, some of the pressure generated by the diaphragm is
18 transmitted through the pressure lines 22, 24 to the collectors 12, 14. The pressure forces
19 the liners 58 against the breasts (see Fig. 6), which further stimulates release of milk.
20 While the vacuum is fairly continuous, though, the pressure pulsates. In fact, when the
21 diaphragm moves away from a pressure line 22, 24, air is drawn out and a partial vacuum
22 can be created.

1 The device is light weight, portable and compact because large motor
2 linkages are eliminated. Wear is also reduced by simplifying the power train in this
3 manner. The motor 114 can be any suitable device which creates a fairly self-contained
4 drive system which is relatively small in size and fairly quiet. In fact, the motor can be
5 an ordinary motor 114 with a threaded rotating shaft 146, as seen in Fig. 8. In that
6 embodiment, a fixed ring 148 is attached to the diaphragm. The ring 148 is also threaded,
7 so when the shaft 146 rotates forward and backwards, the diaphragm 112 moves back and
8 forth.

9 The motor can be controlled in any suitable manner, such as the control
10 system 150 shown in Fig. 9. An application specific integrated circuit or the like has a
11 microprocessor 152 and a ROM 154, programmed to cause a motor driver 156 to set the
12 desired rate of rotation and the direction of rotation of the motor. The rotation rate, as
13 well as the timing of the back and forth motion of the diaphragm, can be controlled in this
14 manner.

15 The diaphragm 112 can be any suitable configuration, such as that shown
16 in Fig. 1, which features a flat stiff middle section flanked by soft corrugations. Another
17 design is shown in Figs. 10 and 11, where a diaphragm 158 has a plurality of rings 160
18 joined by corrugations 162.

19 Fig. 12 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a collection vessel
20 as a flow-through bag 1000, which can be used to eliminate the need for sterilization of
21 the unit as assembled in Fig. 2. The bag portion can be molded with a grain which
22 facilitates easy removal. The flow-through bag 1000 includes a channel portion 1010 and

1 a milk-collecting bag portion 1015. The channel portion 1010 includes a flexible neck
2 1035 defining an internal channel. The flexible neck 1035 is configured to be inserted
3 into the milk outlet 38, through the vacuum/milk communication pipe 50, through the
4 inside of the liner 58, and out the breast cup assembly 28. The channel portion 1010
5 preferably includes a breast cup overlay (1315, Fig. 15) similar to that of the lines 58 at
6 the distal end of the neck 1035 to overlay the breast cup assembly 28 at the inlet 52. The
7 breast cup overlay 1315 may be maintained over the breast cup assembly 28 using the
8 locking mechanism previously described, a tie wire, rubber band or nothing. The upper
9 portion (1320, Fig. 15) of the neck 1010 is preferably shaped similar to the flexible liner
10 58, so that no buckling of material occurs. The channel portion 1035 may include
11 removable tape 1040 for clamping the neck 1035 and powder (not shown) to facilitate the
12 feeding of the flexible neck 1035 through the manifold 26 and breast cup assembly 28.

13 A vacuum spout and one-way valve molding 1045 is sealed within the
14 proximate end of the internal channel defined by the neck 1035. The molding 1045
15 effectively divides the internal channel into a first internal channel portion which is fed
16 through the breast cup assembly 28 and a second internal channel portion which forms
17 a skirt 1065 about the molding 1045.

18 The vacuum spout and one-way valve molding 1045 is shown in greater
19 detail in Fig. 13. The molding 1045 includes an annular ring 1055 sealed within the
20 proximate end of the internal channel defined by the neck 1035. The annular ring 1055
21 forms a vacuum/milk passage (aperture) 1060 therethrough. The molding 1045 further
22 includes a vacuum spout 1050 coupling the second internal channel portion to an

1 environment external the neck 1035. The vacuum spout 1050 enables vacuum pressure
2 from the vacuum pipe 46 to flow through the vacuum spout 1050, through the annular
3 ring 1055, and back up the vacuum/milk passage 1060 to the breast cup assembly 28.

4 The molding 1045 also includes two rigid plastic prongs 1070 directed
5 away from the neck 1035 for encouraging duckbill check valve action with the flexible
6 skirt 1065 that overhangs the annular ring 1055. Accordingly, vacuum pressure exerted
7 through the vacuum spout 1050 causes the flexible skirt 1065 to close about the two rigid
8 prongs 1070. Milk can still flow down the internal channel defined by the neck 1035,
9 through the vacuum/milk passage 1060, through the one-way valve 1065, and into the bag
10 portion 1005. Alternatively, the molding 1045 can alternatively include a ball valve, a
11 duck-bill check valve like valve 36, or any other one-way valve.

12 The bag portion 1005 includes a milk-collecting possibly disposable bag
13 1015, having a label area 1020 for a banner and/or note area for writing information such
14 as date and time of expression. The bag portion 1005 preferably includes a bag sealing
15 mechanism 1075 for enabling water-proof closure of the bag, and a water-and-air-tight
16 grain 1030 for enabling easy removal of the disposable bag 1015. Alternatively, the bag
17 1015 can be cut with scissors. Although not shown in Fig. 12, a clamping mechanism
18 (see Fig. 14) holds the annular ring 1055 within and against the milk-collecting bag 1015.

19 Fig. 14 is a perspective view of an example attachment for the flow-through
20 bag 1000. As illustrated, the neck 1035 is inserted up the vacuum/milk communication
21 pipe 50 of the manifold 26. The collecting vessel attachment mechanism, illustrated as
22 threading 1215, is shown as dangling out of the manifold 26.

1 In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 14, the top end 1210 of the disposable
2 bag 1005 is inserted through a clamping mechanism 1205 and folded over. The clamping
3 mechanism 1205 preferably includes threading (not shown) to engage the threading 1215
4 of the manifold 26. When the clamping mechanism 1205 is attached to the threading
5 1215, the vacuum spout 1050 preferably is directed up the vertical vacuum pipe 46, the
6 annular ring 1055 abuts the edge of the threading 1215, and the molding 1045 forces the
7 channel portion 1010 against the disposable bag 1005 thereby creating a waterproof seal
8 and supporting the disposable bag 1005.

9 Fig. 15 illustrates another embodiment as a integral bag, neck and molding
10 unit 1300. As shown, the neck 1035 and bag 1015 are a single unit. The molding 1055
11 is sealed within the unit 1300 to form a vacuum/milk aperture 1060 dividing the internal
12 channel into a neck channel portion 1325 and a bag channel portion 1330. The molding
13 also includes a vacuum aperture 1310 from a point external the unit 1300 to the bag
14 channel portion 1330. The molding 1055 also includes a one-way valve, illustrated as a
15 duckbill check valve 1305. Although not shown, a connection mechanism is used to
16 maintain the molding 1055 against the vertical vacuum tunnel 46 of the manifold 26, so
17 that vacuum pressure can be exerted through the vacuum aperture 1310, through the
18 vacuum/milk aperture 1060 and onto the breast. Because the bag is a single unit, the
19 connection mechanism need not maintain a water-and-air-tight seal between the two bag
20 portions of Figs. 12-14.

21 In use, power is applied to the pump 16, and the expressors 12, 14 are
22 placed over the breasts. The vacuum created by the pump 16 secures the expressors 12,

1 14 on the breasts and helps draw milk from the breasts. The pulsating air massages the
2 breast to stimulate milk production, and reduces the amount of vacuum needed to collect
3 the milk.

4 The vacuum in each expressor 12, 14 can be adjusted individually by
5 turning the thumbwheels 88, without pressing pins 90 down. To release the vacuum, one
6 or both of the pins 90 is pressed down. The device can be easily disassembled without
7 tools, cleaned and reassembled.

8 The many advantages of this invention are now apparent. Breast pumping
9 is more comfortable because the user can individually control the vacuum supplied to
10 each breast. Release is also more comfortable because the vacuum can be released before
11 removal. Cleaning is more convenient because milk does not enter the vacuum lines.
12 Moreover, the entire collector can be easily disassembled for cleaning and reassembled
13 without tools. The bosses in the expressors protect the end of the nipple from irritation,
14 which is comfortable. Moreover, the entire pump is small, lightweight and relatively
15 quiet.

16 While the principles of the invention have been described above in
17 connection with a specific apparatus and applications, it is to be understood that this
18 description is made only by way of example and not as a limitation on the scope of the
19 invention. For example, various aspects of the invention could be used to milk animals,
20 as well as humans.